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2d Session

SENATE

REPORT
100-574

AUTHORIZING A STUDY OF METHODS TO COMMEMORATE THE NATIONALLY SIGNIFICANT CONTRIBUTIONS OF GEORGIA O'KEEFFE

SEPTEMBER 30 (legislative day, SEPTEMBER 26), 1988.—Ordered to be printed

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Mr. JOHNSTON, from the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany S. 2750]

The Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, to which was referred the bill (S. 2750) to authorized a study on methods to commemorate the nationally significant contributions of Georgia O'Keeffe, having considered the same, reports favorably thereon with an amendment and an amendment to the title and recommends that the bill as amended, do pass.

1. The amendment is as follows: On page 1, line 8, strike the word "living".

2. Amend the title so as to read:

> A bill to authorize a study of methods to commemorate the nationally significant contributions of Georgia O'Keeffe.

PURPOSE OF THE MEASURE

The purpose of S. 2750 is to authorize a study by the Secretary of the Interior of methods to commemorate the contributions of Georgia O'Keeffe.

BACKGROUND AND NEED

Georgia O'Keeffe, who passed away in 1986, was one of the most important and acclaimed American artists of the 20th century. She had a number of retrospective exhibitions at leading American museums, each one a major event. She is well known for her flowers,

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desert landscapes, bleached animal bones, and abstractions. Many of her paintings were of the landscape of New Mexico. Ms. O'Keeffe first came to New Mexico in 1929 and moved there permanently in 1946. The hills near Alcalde, the Ranchos Church at Taos, Taos Pueblo, Bear Lake, the Chama River, the cliffs at Abiquiu, and the Cerro Pedernal were all captured on her canvasses.

S. 2750, as ordered reported, would direct the Secretary of the Interior to conduct a study of the most appropriate way to interpret the nationally significant contributions of Georgia O'Keeffe. The study is to include, but not be limited to, an evaluation of the feasibility of establishing a "landscape museum" consisting of the scenes and physical features O'Keeffe painted. The study is to be completed within one year of the date on which funds are appropriated for doing the study.

Legislative History

S. 2750 was introduced by Senator Domenici on August 11, 1988. A hearing was held by the Subcommittee on Public Lands, National Parks and Forests on September 14, 1988.

At the business meeting on Thursday, September 22, 1988, the Senate Committee on Energy and National Resources ordered S. 2750, as amended, favorably reported.

Committee Recommendations and Tabulation of Votes

The Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, in open business session on Thursday, September 22, 1988, by unanimous voice vote of a quorum present, recommends that the Senate pass S. 2750 if amended, as described herein.

Committee Amendments

The Committee adopted one amendment and the technical amendment to the title during the consideration of S. 2750. This amendment deleted the word "living" in connection with the landscape museum so as to avoid any confusion with an existing "Living Museum" located on Highway 84 which contains animals native to New Mexico.

Cost and Budgetary Considerations

The following estimate of the cost of this measure has been provided by the Congressional Budget Office.

U.S. Congress,
Congressional Budget Office,
Washington, DC, September 28, 1988.

Hon. J. Bennett Johnston, Jr.,
Chairman, Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, U.S. Senate, Washington, DC.

Dear Mr. Chairman: The Congressional Budget Office has reviewed S. 2750, a bill to authorize a study of methods to commemorate the nationally significant contributions of Georgia O'Keeffe, as ordered reported by the Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, September 22, 1988. Enactment of this bill would cost

the federal government about $50,000 in fiscal year 1989, assuming appropriation of the necessary sums.

S. 2750 would direct the Secretary of the Interior to conduct a study of ways to interpret the art works of Georgia O'Keeffe. The bill would authorize the appropriation of necessary sums and would require the study to be completed within one year. Based on information obtained from the National Park Service, CBO estimates that the required study would cost about $50,000 to complete.

No costs would be incurred by state or local governments as a result of enactment of this bill.

If you wish further details on this estimate, we will be pleased to provide them. The CBO staff contact is Deborah Reis, who can be reached at 226-2860.

Sincerely,

JAMES L. BLUM,
Acting Director.

REGULATORY IMPACT EVALUATION

In compliance with paragraph 11(b) of Rule XXVI of the Standing Rules of the Senate, the Committee makes the following evaluation of the regulatory impact which would be incurred in carrying out S. 2750. The bill is not a regulatory measure in the sense of imposing Government-established standards or significant economic responsibilities on private individuals and businesses.

No personal information would be collected in administering the program. Therefore, there would be no impact of personal privacy.

Little, if any, additional paperwork would result from the enactment of S. 2750, as reported.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS

On September 12, 1988, the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources requested legislative reports from the Department of the Interior and the Office of Management and Budget setting forth executive views on S. 2750. These reports had not been received at the time the report on S. 2750 was filed. When the reports become available, the chairman will request that they be printed in the Congressional Record for the advice of the Senate. The testimony provided by the appropriate agency at the Subcommittee hearing follows:

STATEMENT OF JERRY ROGERS, ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR, CULTURAL RESOURCES, NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Committee, it is a pleasure to be here today to discuss S. 2750, a bill to authorize a study of methods to commemorate the nationally significant contributions of Georgia O'Keeffe, and S. 2767, a bill to authorize a study of the culture that evolved around Warm Springs in New Mexico.

S. 2750—GEORGIA O'KEEFFE

We do not object to the enactment of S. 2750

S. 2750 would authorize and direct the Secretary to conduct a study of the most appropriate way to interpret the nationally significant contributions of the late Georgia O'Keeffe. The study shall include an evaluation of the feasibility of establishing a landscape museum consisting of scenes and features from which Ms. O'Keeffe drew much of her inspiration. The study is to be completed within one year from the date on which funds are appropriated.

The life of Georgia O'Keeffe exemplifies a special kind of courage. She sought meaning within herself, rejecting much of her early training in painting and rebelling against the popular esthetic standards of the time. She also chose to live much of her life in isolation among the red and grey hills of northern New Mexico. Through her highly focused, intensely concentrated life, she has instilled into her paintings of hills, shells, pelvic bones, flowers, rocks, and abstract forms "the wideness and wonder of the world." Recognizing Georgia O'Keeffe's unique contribution to our national life, the Congress authorized the establishment of her home and studio in Abiquiu, New Mexico, as a national historic site. Georgia O'Keeffe was the first painter to be honored in this way with the enactment of Public Law 96-344. However, at the subsequent request of the people of the town of Abiquiu and that of her family, the site was deauthorized under Public Law 98-396. S. 2750 would review alternative methods of commemorating the late Georgia O'Keeffe and her work, specifically focussing on the physical terrain and features from which Georgia O'Keeffe drew much of her inspiration.

We estimate that it would cost approximately $100,000 to do such a study and would note that there are currently no funds or staff to complete the study envisioned by S. 2750. Therefore, with the understanding that the study would be due within one year of the date on which funds are appropriated, we do not object to the enactment of S. 2750.

S. 2767—WARM SPRINGS

We do not object to the enactment of S. 2767.

S. 2767 would authorize and direct the Secretary of the Interior to conduct a study of the historic and prehistoric cultures that evolved around Warm Springs in Southwestern, New Mexico, as they relate to American frontier military history and the development of American Indian policy. We understand that the study area is located at the headwaters of Canada de Alamosa, about 45 miles northwest from the town of Truth or Consequences, New Mexico, and is at the northern area of the Black Range, in Socorro County.

The story of Victorio's War in the evolution of American military history is well known as are the tactics employed Victorio and his band of the Warm Springs Apaches against both the United States Army and the Mexican Army. Given the nature of this portion of the study, we recommend that the Warm Springs and Mescalaro Apaches, other Apache tribes in Oklahoma and New Mexico, and the Bureau of Indian Affairs be involved in the study; and it is our intention to include them.

We estimate that it would cost approximately $75,000 to do such a study and would note that there are currently no funds or staff to complete the study envisioned by S. 2767. Therefore, with the understanding that the study would be due within one year of the date on which funds are appropriated, we do not object to the enactment of S. 2767.

Changes in Existing Law

In compliance with paragraph 12 of Rule XXVI of the Standing Rules of the Senate, the Committee notes that no changes in existing law are made by the bill S. 2750, as reported.

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